

PUTS \$1,000,000 IN BANK IN BROOKLYN, THEN DISAPPEARS

Ambrose Small, Canadian Theatrical Man, Feared to Have Met Foul Play.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] MONTREAL, Que., Saturday.—Theatrical and financial circles are alarmed over the disappearance of Ambrose Small, wealthy theatrical manager of Toronto, who on December 1 sold his Ontario theatres to the Trans-Canada Theatres Limited for \$2,000,000 and since then has not been seen.

Mr. Small deposited on December 2 a cheque for \$1,000,000 which he received on account. The bank declines to state whether or not he has since drawn any or all of that amount. Previous to depositing the cheque he had lunch with Mrs. Small downtown, accompanied her part of the way home, and, after visiting the bank, returned to his office, where he talked with E. W. Flock, barrister, of London, who was his legal advisor in the theatre deal. He went out on the street about half-past five and since then not one of his acquaintances has seen him.

The disappearance was kept secret in the hope that Mr. Small might simply have gone off on a business trip to Montreal or New York, but it is now feared he has met with foul play or possibly has been kidnapped on account of his wealth. Another explanation put forward is that the strain of the negotiations for the big deal may have affected his health and he may be in a sanatorium.

George Driscoll, vice president of the Trans-Canada Theatres, who talked with Mr. Small in Montreal on December 1, says Mr. Small told him he thought of going on a holiday trip to Europe or California, or to the woods for a long rest.

Catch Alleged Head of Poison Whiskey "Ring"

(Continued from Page One.)

slaughter in connection with the deaths from poisonous liquors in this vicinity, were arraigned in the police court today. At the request of the Assistant District Attorney the hearings were put over to January 17 to allow more time for preparation of the cases. Counsel for the men announced that separate trials would be demanded. A heavy police guard was maintained over the court room in the City Hall basement and only persons having business were admitted to the court room.

The five New Haven men charged with murder, and for whom bail has been refused, are Frank Lucibello, No. 663 Howard street; William Guang, No. 577 Grand avenue; Harry Vincent, No. 260 Wooster street; Giovanni Pinta, No. 157 Wooster street; and Dominic Perotti, of Westville. The prisoners charged with manslaughter are Sam Darling, No. 47 Bellevue street, Hartford, Conn., and Max Sanders, of the same address; Alexander Perry, proprietor of the American House, Chicago; Thomas Oczkowski, a Chicago saloonkeeper; Louis Menard, porter at the Chicago House; Joseph Grable, bartender in the Oczkowski saloon; Leopold P. Predetto, of the liquor firm of Predetto & Co., of Chicago; Charles Perry and William Baker, bartenders at the American House. All these charged with manslaughter except Darling have obtained bail. Darling and Sanders are accused of transporting liquor from Hartford to this city.

French Relief Funds Merged. Announcement was made yesterday that the fund for the reconstruction of the town of Coucy-le-Chateau, of which Mrs. Whitney Warren has been treasurer, has been merged with the France-America Fund in order to carry out, through one channel, the purposes of the fund. The balance on hand at the close of the year, amounting to \$2,468.33, was turned over to the France-America Fund with the understanding that the amount will be used directly for the benefit of Coucy-le-Chateau. Remittances to France for the reconstruction of the town have amounted to about half a million francs.

Begin Kelly Murder Trial Tomorrow. Frank Kelly, charged with the murder of Miss Catherine Dunn, is to be put on trial Monday morning in Part 8 of the Brooklyn Supreme Court. The case will be prosecuted by District Attorney Lewis and Assistant District Attorney Conway. Kelly will be defended by Edward J. Kelly. The case of Herman Crane, policeman, charged with being a member of a gang of burglars who rifled the premises at No. 715 Herkimer street and stole \$12,000 worth of fur, is also due to be called.

An Old, Reliable Medicine You Can Depend Upon

PE-RU-NA

For Coughs, Colds and Catarrh

Colds are bad, but a chronic, deep-seated cough is worse. Both sap the vitality and weaken the resistance to other and more serious troubles. Catarrh, the great destroyer of health, afflicts ninety-seven per cent. of the people. A catarrhal condition in any organ opens the door and invites into the system every form of sickness. There is safety in keeping the mucous membranes healthy and free from catarrhal congestion.

Used It For Thirty Years
"I have used PE-RU-NA off and on for thirty years and find it reliable. It cured me of catarrh of the stomach a number of years ago. I am taking it now for asthma and it has done me more good than anything I ever used." W. E. CALVERT, Lafayette, Colo.

There are persons right in your community who have had experience in the use of PE-RU-NA just like the above. For removing waste matter, correcting stomach and bowel disorders and toning up the human machinery generally, PE-RU-NA has been the reliance of the American family for fifty years.

Keep your family well by having PE-RU-NA in the house for everyday ills.

Tablets or Liquid Sold Everywhere

'STINGING' GIRLS AT REFORMATORY

Discipline Necessary, but Never Brutal, Miss Minogue Tells Inquiry.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] BEDFORD HILLS, N. Y., Saturday.—Miss Julia Minogue, disciplinary officer at the State Reformatory for Women here, tonight took the stand in the investigation being conducted by John S. Kennedy, vice president of the State Prison Commission, into the alleged brutality toward girls which has been charged by some of the young women who are in the institution.

Miss Minogue denied absolutely that any cruelty had been imposed upon the girls. She specifically said that none of them ever had been actually "strung up," as some of the inmates charged. She frankly admitted that when girls became unruly naturally they were punished. This consisted in tying the girls' hands behind their back and then fastening her to the grating in her cell. In some cases the "water treatment" was resorted to, but this was nothing more than the mere ducking of a girl's head into a pail of water. None of them ever had suffered any ill from this treatment.

Miss Minogue's testimony was the most important brought out at the hearing. She very plainly explained that when she first came to the institution about a year ago there was no discipline. The girls used to act in a shocking manner not only towards the prison officers but towards any visitor who might chance to enter the place or pass across the campus. She indicated that the girls had pretty much their own way.

Started Demonstration. One day, soon after she arrived, she said, one hundred of the girls started a demonstration against Mrs. Mary Moore, the superintendent, because they had no jam. The jam was provided and the trouble ceased. Going into the matter of "strapping up" the girls, Miss Minogue said:

"Since I have been in the Bedford Reformatory no girl's feet ever have been raised off the floor when they were handcuffed—unless the girls raised themselves. I never, never kept a girl handcuffed who agreed to be quiet. It was necessary to handcuff a girl in many cases to prevent her from doing injury to herself or to others. About two years ago I handcuffed Miss Helen Cobb, the superintendent, to the grating in a cell to let her see how it felt. Then Miss Cobb handcuffed me. There was absolutely no pain, and could have been no pain unless the girl attempted to raise herself on tiptoe. Two weeks ago we did the same thing. There is no cruelty in this method."

When asked about the "water treatment" Miss Minogue said:

"We just put the girl's head into the water and up again. Sometimes it would be three times. No girl ever fainted, smothered or suffocated."

Matrons Deny Brutality. "The only punishment I ever administered was in depriving girls of their privileges. Putting them on bread and water. The use of the handcuffs and the water-dip was only for restraint."

Miss Cobb, then took the stand and corroborated Miss Minogue in almost every particular. Earlier in the day four matrons of the institution emphatically denied the stories of brutality. They were Miss Jessie Macandrie, Mrs. Lillian B. Murdoch, Miss Mary Sweeney and Mrs. Emma Swenson, who had served in the institution variously from three to seventeen years. They all testified that Miss Cobb, the superintendent, and Miss Minogue were patient and kind to the women and treated them justly. They also testified that conditions were better now than they were before Miss Cobb and Miss Minogue came.

Dr. Mary Conant, resident physician at the reformatory was asked if she would approve ducking a girl in cold water if she had a weak heart without first making an examination.

"No," responded the physician, "but any girl that breaks windows and swears the way they do up here hasn't got a weak heart."

ASKS SEPARATION, ALLEGING HUSBAND PREFERRED MODEL.

"He told me he would commit suicide and that Gladys would kill herself if he did," was the declaration of Mrs. Beatrice Protheroe Avery in suing her husband, Dr. Harry Bain Avery, a physician of Germantown Village, Columbia County, N. Y., for a separation in the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Avery said she had upbraided her husband for his attentions to a young cloak model, whose first name is Gladys. She alleged the physician then announced his intention to end his life.

Before Gladys came into their lives, Mrs. Avery said, she and her husband got along fairly well.

The young woman came into the household as a boarder, and Mrs. Avery says her husband almost immediately became attracted to her, going so far as to visit her family in New York during the Christmas of 1918.

The plaintiff said she asked Dr. Avery to cease his attentions to Gladys, and alleges he retorted: "You know things can't change in a day. I can't change my love for Gladys back to love for you in a day."

The climax to these discussions about Gladys came on September 14 last, when Mrs. Avery says her husband left their home and has since remained away.

PELLEGRINI FREE OF REASON STAIN, TELLS WAR STORY

A. E. F. Soldier, Back in Brooklyn, Describes How He Outwitted Germans in Prison.

Lawrence Pellegrini, twenty-one years old, Brooklyn soldier, who was pardoned by Secretary Baker after he had been sentenced to twenty years for treason, yesterday told his story at the home of his sister, Mrs. Gustave Katz, No. 571 Forty-fourth street, Brooklyn. Pellegrini was the only American soldier convicted of treason during the war. He was released from Fort Leavenworth Prison on Wednesday and arrived in Brooklyn on Friday night.

The release of Pellegrini was obtained through Representative Isaac Elmer, who demonstrated to the satisfaction of Mr. Baker that Pellegrini was unjustly convicted. Pellegrini shows signs of his six months' imprisonment but admitted that he was treated considerably by the prison authorities at Leavenworth, probably because none believed him guilty. Although military law requires two witnesses to establish treasonable utterances, Lieutenant William H. Gordon was the only accuser in Pellegrini's case.

"I enlisted two years ago, when I was nineteen years old, in the Ninth Infantry," said Pellegrini. "The Ninth was part of the Second Division. I was assigned to the Medical Detachment."

"I was in the Trossen sector on April 13, 1918. The officer in charge of the little squad of eight privates was Lieutenant (Gordon). When we were captured by the Germans he was the first man out of the dugout, throwing up his hands and shouting 'Kamarad.' We were taken to Spada and questioned."

"I am unfamiliar with the German language, but I speak Yiddish. Some of the German officers hurled all kinds of questions at me, such as the strength of my regiment, the names of officers in command, the approximate number of Americans fighting and what were their sentiments concerning the war. I gave incorrect answers. I was then allowed to go and was taken back to camp, where I aided nearly one hundred Frenchmen to escape. I also helped two American airmen to get away, but they were captured a few days later."

"Some one must have squealed" on me for I was arrested and court-martialed for disobedience or orders and assisting prisoners to escape. I was found guilty and sent to the stone quarries."

"A Canadian soldier slashed my arm twenty-two times and applied a poultice of soap and wet bread which caused the arm to swell to three times its natural size. Two days before I was to be sent to the quarries, I was examined by a doctor and the wounds discovered. I was sent to solitary confinement for two weeks, with no food except bread which caused the arm to swell to three times its natural size."

"While I was thus confined the armistice was signed and I was transferred back to the American Army. I travelled with the army through Metz, Nancy and Toul, when I was arrested on a charge of treason on Gordon's complaint. I was informed that I had given valuable information to the Germans. Gordon, then a captain, was the principal and only witness against me. Seven privates also testified, but they refused to corroborate Gordon's charges. But the same day I was found guilty and sent back to America last June and transferred to Leavenworth."

Pellegrini said he would enlist again if the country needed him. "My vindication has been complete," he said, "and I owe it to my mother and sister and Representative Elmer."

FOLEY FAILED TO FIND ANY PROHIBITION ERRORS

J. Harry Foley, private secretary to Governor-elect Edward I. Edwards, returned to Jersey City from Washington yesterday and made a report in writing of his inspection of the prohibition laws of the various States to ratify the prohibition amendment.

Mr. Edwards said the only part of his inaugural message that is to receive further consideration is that which deals with the liquor question. A conference on this subject will be held next week before Mr. Edwards goes to Washington to attend the Jackson dinner, next Thursday evening.

CURTAIN IGNITED BY STOVE BURNS INFANT TO DEATH

Louise Bode, nine months old, was burned to death yesterday at the home of her parents, at No. 304 Arlington avenue, Brooklyn, during the five minutes which elapsed while she sought a playmate for a slight pain which affected the infant.

Mrs. Martha Bode, wife of William, a waiter in a Manhattan hotel, left the child on a bed. In the adjoining kitchen the draft caught the window curtain, which in turn set the stove on fire in a few minutes the room was aflame.

Martin Wise, district superintendent of the Board of Elections in Brooklyn, rushed to the apartment, caught up the infant and carried her to the street, but the child was dead.

Cow and Calf Sold for \$2,500. BELVIDERE, N. J., Saturday.—Pontiac, a two-year-old Holstein cow, was sold here today by the Pequet Farm, together with her calf, for \$2,500. According to her owners she is a half sister to King Pontiac, which last autumn was sold to a Kentucky breeder for \$100,000.

Employees of Stewart & Co., of Fifth avenue, yesterday received the fifteenth per cent discount on purchases made in the store. This arrangement has been made to help them meet the increased cost of living. The twenty-five per cent discount applies to personal purchases, and an allowance of ten per cent will be made on purchases for their immediate families.

Coming into New York directly from any city in Europe is like stepping out of a muddy front line trench into an impenetrable fortification of concrete and stone," said Hector MacQuarrie, formerly a member of the British Labor Ministry, at the Columbia University Club, No. 4 West Forty-third street, last night.

MacQuarrie arrived in New York on Friday on board the steamship Celtic.

He said he used that expression because of the sturdy appearance of architecture and of New York's splendid skyline as compared with that of European cities. He said that he will begin a tour of lectures soon in which he will deal with labor questions as he has found them and assisted in solving in England. He said: "There is much labor chaos in Europe. It is rapidly in Austria, Germany and Italy there is a great amount of labor unrest."

Says He Quoted the Wrong Lewis. STAFFORD, Conn., Saturday.—Representative Schuyler Merritt, of Connecticut, forwarded today to John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, Indianapolis, Ind., a letter in reply to one sent him by Mr. Lewis and made public by him in a speech December 20. Mr. Merritt wrote that quotations used by him in a speech October 25 were by clerical error attributed to John L. Lewis when they were in fact made by Tom L. Lewis, when a vice president of the United Mine Workers.

Don't stay stuffed up! Quit blowing and snuffling! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up a cold and ends all gripe misery. The first dose opens clogged up nostrils and air passages of head; stops nose running; relieves headache, dullness, fever, sneezing, soreness, stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only a few cents at drug stores. It acts with out assistance. Tastes nice! Contains no quinine. Insist on Pape's—Advt.

First dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" relieves all stuffiness and distress—No quinine! Costs little!

Break a Cold in a Few Hours

WIDOW OF COMMANDER C. O. MAAS DECORATED BY FRENCH REPUBLIC

Well Known New York Lawyer Died in Paris July 21, 1919.

There was a very beautiful and touching ceremony at the French Embassy in Washington last Tuesday, when the French Ambassador, Mr. Jusserand, decorated Mrs. Charles O. Maas, widow of Commander Maas, who died in Paris July 21, 1919, with the Legion of Honor.

She stood in line with admirals, captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders to each the Ambassador said a few graceful words of congratulations until he came to Mrs. Maas—when he pointed out the beauty of giving for honor and for country.

Commander Maas was a well known New York lawyer, a speaker of great charm and power. Born in New Orleans, he spoke French fluently and because of this, he was sent all over France to assist the French people, carrying always his message from America. "You helped us to be born, we shall help you to live," he said. He was killed in action under escort and buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., August 11, with full military honors, the first officer from the great war to be officially buried among the nation's distinguished dead.

The Acting Secretary, Franklin D. Roosevelt, represented the navy, United States Senator Calder, of New York, accompanied the widow.

Pick Representatives Swann to Continue Work on Police in Labor Dispute Scandal Tomorrow

Cloak Manufacturers and Workers Will Be Represented at Meeting in Albany Tomorrow.

Both the Manufacturers' Association and the unions involved in the dispute in the cloak and suit industry will send delegations to Albany tomorrow to meet Governor Smith in an effort to effect a settlement. The personnel of the manufacturers' delegation has not been announced, but it is understood it will comprise eight or ten members of the association.

Morris Sigman, chairman of the Joint Board of the union; Israel Feinberg, president of the Cloak Makers' branch; Abraham Baroff, general secretary of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Louis Langer, secretary of the Cloak Makers' branch, and Max D. Danish, assistant to Baroff, will comprise the union delegation. It was announced yesterday at the union headquarters, No. 31 Union square.

Both sides are preparing data to present to the Governor. The manufacturers are having accountants go over typical books to support their contention that many of the operatives receive in excess of 75 a week, while the union has figures to show that the minimum wages paid in the industry are below the Department of Labor figures for what would be a decent living for a family of five.

The American Cloak and Suit Association, of No. 113 Broadway, which represents manufacturers who employ about 25 per cent of the workers in the industry, is only indirectly involved in the dispute. It was said yesterday, according to H. Uviller, manager of the association, the question of sending a delegation had not been determined. It was said that whatever decision might be reached at the Albany conference probably would hold good for all the manufacturers engaged in the cloak and suit industry.

The American Association has approximately eight hundred members. According to reports received yesterday about eighty of the so-called stoppages were in existence, involving about 1,500 workers. It was said that an investigation was proceeding in cases of some six or seven members of the association who were said to have made peace with the union and granted the demands for a 30 per cent increase.

According to an official of this organization, the increase could be granted if it would insure a higher production on the part of the operatives. Since the week work system went into effect, this man said, cloth production had fallen off 40 per cent from the piecework system formerly in vogue.

U. S. BRIEF ASKS DISMISSAL OF N. J. WETS APPLICATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday.—The government today, in a brief filed in the Supreme Court, asked the dismissal for lack of jurisdiction of the application presented on behalf of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of New Jersey for permission to introduce original proceedings to test the validity of the national prohibition constitutional amendment.

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"You helped us to be born, we shall help you to live," he said. He was killed in action under escort and buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., August 11, with full military honors, the first officer from the great war to be officially buried among the nation's distinguished dead.

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STEFANSSON FINDS 50 YEAR OLD CACHE IN ARCTIC TRAGEDY

Documents, Food and Clothing Were Left in 1850 to Aid Ill-Fated Franklin.

Of interest to all who have heard the call of the North and the lure of exploration is the announcement that Vilhjalmur Stefansson found the abandoned cache of Sir Leopold McClintock, commander of the Intrepid, in the Arctic after a lapse of more than half a century. It was Sir Leopold McClintock, in command of the ship Intrepid, who found traces of the voyage of that unfortunate explorer Sir John Franklin. He built a cache on Milville Island, presumably between 1850 and 1854, when in quest of tidings of Sir John Franklin and the members of his ill-fated expedition in the Arctic.

The McClintock cache was located by Stefansson, who reports that he found everything in almost as good condition as when placed there in 1853. Articles of clothing he found particularly well preserved and much better in quality than the clothing of today, and the food and supplies left in the Arctic cache or Commander McClintock and his men also were well preserved, despite the severe weather known to prevail in the Arctic regions.

Documents and a list of the contents of a cache built in the Far North by Commander McClintock and other data also were found in Captain Joseph E. Bernier, in command of the "Arctic" expedition of 1908-1909. A tablet erected on Dealy Island by Captain Kellett and Commander McClintock in 1852-1853, whose vessels were lost, also was found by Captain Bernier and re-erected, with his own tablet, on the island. The cache established by Parry's Rock, commemorating the annexing of the Arctic Archipelago in 1859. On the tablet found by Captain Bernier were the names of the ships navig